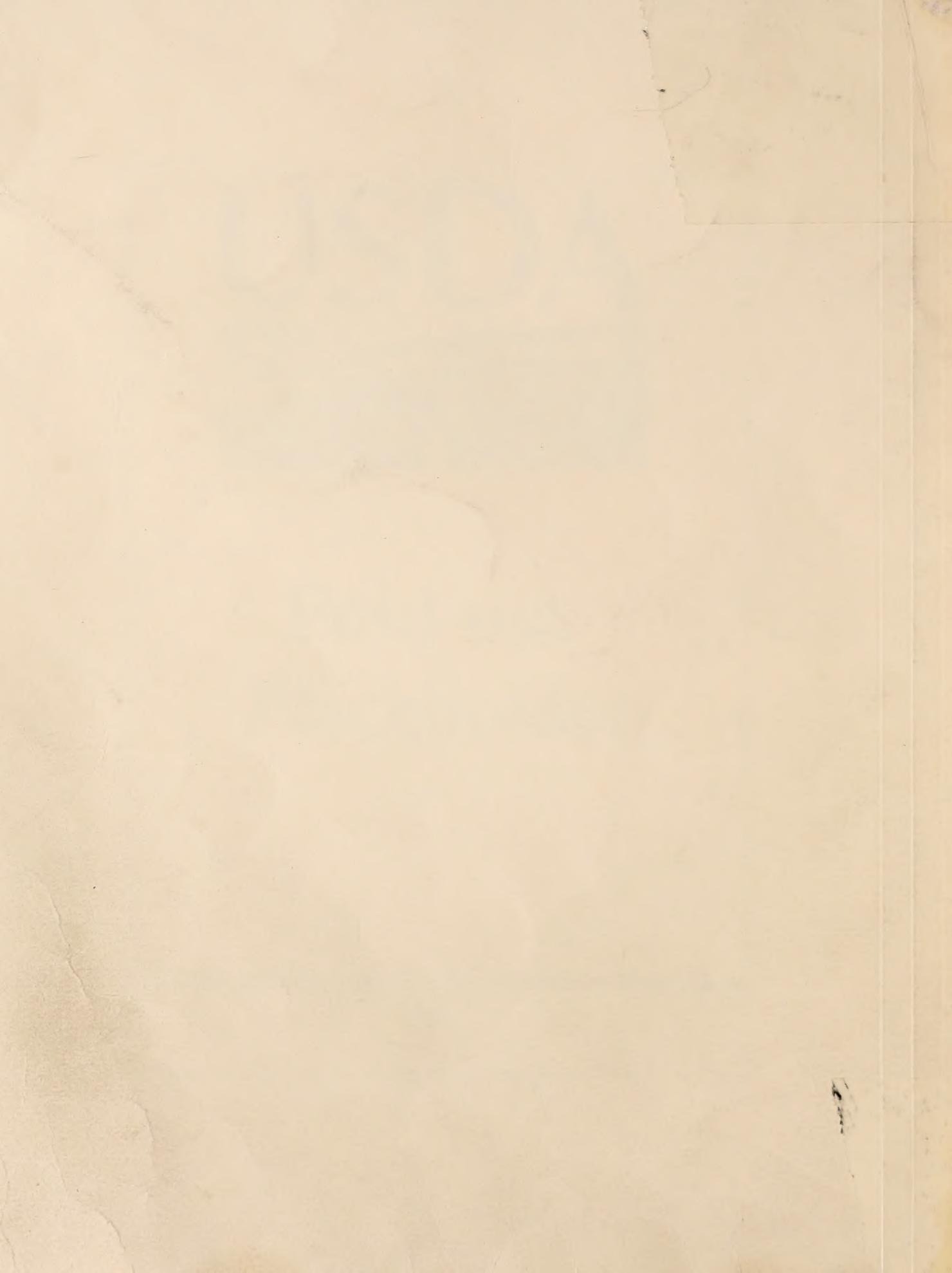


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Bletts' Poultry Pointers, Fenwick, Mich., has been consolidated with this paper.

The Eastern Poultryman



Vol. 4 Freeport, Maine, August, 1903. No. 11.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



BEARDED POLISH BANTAMS.

Bred by F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY. GEO. P. COFFIN, PUBLISHER. 25 CENTS A YEAR.
FREEPORT, ME. U.S.A.

Woodward's Pedigreed Barred PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE NOTED FOR QUALITY.

Customers who buy once come again and buy more. My breeding yards of 1903 are now for sale at reasonable prices, 5 Cock birds and 75 choice breeding females to be disposed of. Write for price list and particulars.

JAMES H. WOODWARD, P. O. Box 34, Dunstable, Mass.

R. I. Reds and Buff Leghorns.

CHOICE BREEDERS FOR SALE
VERY REASONABLY.

E. T. PERKINS, Kennebunkport, Maine.



TRAP NEST

THE IDEAL Shows the Hen That Laid the Egg.

A trap nest that is practicable for anybody. Simple—Reliable—Convenient—Inexpensive. They work for your interests. For Circulars write

F. O. WELLCOME, BOX D, YARMOUTH, ME.

Lowell's Barred Plymouth Rocks

will be ready for you at any time.
Write for prices of breeding stock.

J. W. LOWELL, GARDINER, MAINE.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

WINNERS in hot company. HARRY C. NUNAN, Gloucester, Mass. GOOD BIRDS, male or female, for sale, at \$3, \$4 and \$5 each.

Rose and Single Combs exclusively.

Formerly at Cape Porpoise, Maine.

TAYLOR'S RUBIES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT,

At Chicago winning 1st Cock, 1st and 2d Cockerel, 4th Pullet, on four entries. This, with their record for the past four years, winning at Detroit and Chicago a total of 17 firsts, five 2ds, one 3d, and two 4th prizes on 25 birds entered, stamps them as the leading strain of Rhode Island Reds in America.

NOTE—I claim my males the richest colored in existence. If you doubt it, send for sample feathers for comparison.

ROBT. S. TAYLOR, Port Huron, Mich.



Upson's Pedigreed W. P. Rocks & Golden Wyandottes.

ENTIRE LOT OF BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

IN BOTH VARIETIES.

The White Rocks score from 93 to 95½.

The Golden Wyandottes score from 91 to 93½.

Price, a matter of correspondence. These birds must be sold in order to make room for the young stock, and the prices will be made low for quick buyers.

L. M. UPSON, P. O. Box 401

East Pepperell, Mass.

40 OF MY BUFF LEGHORN

Breeders for sale to make room for chicks. Many of these are fine exhibition pullets, and all bred from my NEW YORK and BOSTON WINNERS. They won't cost you much more than common stock. Write for prices.

Eggs after June 1, Half Price.

EDW. M. DEERING,
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

John E. Davis & Brother,
...Proprietors of...

Village Hill Poultry Yards.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

That are Rose Combs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$5 per 39.
14 Village Street, Marblehead, Mass.
Member Rhode Island Red Club.

Your Ad in New England Poultry Journal will sell every good bird you can raise and every egg you can produce.

Send 50c for Journal ONE YEAR and 3-line ADVERTISEMENT once in classified column.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY JOURNAL,
HARTFORD, : : : CONNECTICUT

HEN LICE KILLER

Kills Lice in Three Minutes.
Sample Box, 10 Cents.

AGENTS WANTED.
Big Commission.

GREENE BROS., Box 142, Leominster, Mass.

SYMMES' R. I. REDS

Have never been beaten in the showroom. Won all firsts and seconds at Wakefield, Reading and Atlantic City, N. J.

At the great show in Newark, won all the honors.

Fine cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching. Write for circular.

FRED M. SYMMES, - Winchester, Mass.

The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 4.

Freeport, Maine, August, 1903.

No. 11.

Practical Writers.

(Written for The Eastern Poultryman.)

There is an extremely common notion among the rank and file of poultry keepers, market poultrymen and fanciers, that nearly every one who writes for the poultry papers is a "theorist," a dreamer, a paper poultryman, or, in other words, a person who lacks practical experience in the matters about which he, or she, writes.

While there is plenty of evidence that a few writers have no practical knowledge of their subject, it is still true in poultry keeping, as in other pursuits, that deep-dyed prejudice, impregnable ignorance and monumental self-conceit are the main springs from which comes the popular idea that the majority of writers are unpractical.

The present writer does not wish to offend anyone, but there are some things having a great bearing upon this delicate subject that every reader of a poultry paper should consider.

The fact that a person has "kept hens" five or fifty years does not of itself prove that he is "a practical poultry keeper" or that he has any but an excessively elementary knowledge of hens.

The writer knows a man who used to frequently boast that he was "a practical musician" and would not "take a back seat for any man in the state of — when it comes right down to business." The fact was, that while this man has had some experience in what some might call "musical organizations" for thirty or more years, he was not a musician at all in any proper sense of the term. The more he practiced music the worse he became, for he started wrong and had no use for "theories" (Facts). The more "experience" that type of person has the less they know for they are either going backward or treading up and down in one place, making no progress whatever.

If anyone should wish to make a list of the speculations and conjectures, and all the not-soes of poultry keeping, he had best begin with a lot of "practical" poultry keepers who "have no use for theories," but have a self-contained belief that their own experience with hens has taught them about all there is to it.

The catalogue would be bulky and might be called: Practical Poultry Keeper's Guesses, Classified. The last few pages could be used for an appendix (not vermiciform) and would contain all the "theories of practical writers who never kept a hen," that could be dug up in a year.

The writer has been more or less interested in theories for many years and has found many purely guessed-at notions regarding many things, even at the kindergarten stage, in the positive beliefs of people who had had long experience with those very matters, often getting their living thereby. How many men or women know how to put out a lamp? Not one in a thousand. Nearly every one blows it out with their breath or with

a paper, yet there is a more safe, more certain and much easier way.

Experience is absolutely necessary in order to get a practical knowledge of any subject, but it takes something more than mere lapse of time and personal contact to get facts from experience. There are also great differences in experiences.

A man who spends most of his time year after year toting feed and water into the hen coops, and eggs and dung out of them on a large poultry plant, may become very expert as a conveyor of feed, water, eggs and dung, for he has had experience, but there are thousands of things about hens and the hen business that he will never know unless those who are not nearly so skillful poultry scullions as he teach them to him. The term "scullion" is not used here as a term of reproach, or as a sneer at the necessary duties of the poultry yard. We Americans can do menial work when we have to, and the writer is one of those who have to; there is nothing dishonorable about it, but if we had to depend for knowledge wholly upon those whom circumstances or personal limitations hold down to the treadmill of "practical" drudgery we would know but little.

The man who is obliged to work so hard and long that he has not time or disposition to read, study, think and learn, deserves our consideration; but he who makes his own limitations an excuse for ignorant and envious flings at those who are better situated or better qualified to learn something beyond the poultry alphabet is a fool.

Poultry papers have to deal out elementary, kindergarten chicken talk all of the time, because they have primary classes in poultry keeping all of the time; but we don't want a-b-abs in the whole paper all of the time. Yet if anyone writes anything that every Rube in the land did not know before, or uses a word or a sentence that was omitted from the old "Hillard's First Reader," a yell comes from Spoopendyke Corners: "DON'T GIVE US SO MUCH THEORY! WE WANT PRACTICAL ARTICLES BY PRACTICAL WRITERS!" Then we get it in next issue. Solomon the many times has fed hens for years, and years, and years (and doesn't know how yet), and they have laid eggs, and eggs, and eggs (he never knew how many), on "practical rations"; so he tells us how to do it, and we find more theories and more guess work in one column of his "practical article" than we had seen before for a month.

Some other has-been will scoff at the 200-egg hen, and then gravely tell us of a "prolific strain" of Plymouth Rocks that lay dark brown eggs averaging four ounces each. Verily that which ye doubt is true, and that which ye believe is not so.

We all want to read after practical writers and we do if we read the poultry journals.

A practical writer is one who gives facts that some one can utilize. Every

reader may not be able to benefit from all of them, and the retrospect type of readers can skip anything they want to.

It is of no particular consequence if it took a writer one hour or fifty years to smell out a fact. It is nothing to his discredit if he has studied out four or five hundred truths that some fence-viewer who has been standing in one spot for twenty-five years has failed to absorb into his think-tank. If some of those truths have been missed by the majority of people, that would not justify a lynching.

Some boys have to hang around the swimming-hole, but others reach out and get somewhere. It is the reaching out that gets them there. It takes some longer than it does others to learn how, some never learn.

It looks very much as though there are quite a number of important matters connected with hens that none of us know much about as yet, and some of us will still continue to read with interest whatever the practical theorists have to offer.

* * * *

Exhibition Buff Leghorn Chicks.

It is very nearly as easy a matter to select your good Buff Leghorns before they are fully feathered out and developed as it is to count your chickens before they are hatched.

You can, as a rule, get some idea of the hatch by candling the eggs at the various stages of incubation; you can soon pick out the infertile eggs, and after that a few will start and then fail to develop. The rest may all hatch, and again they may all get to the pipping point and then fail to get out of the shell. So it is with Buff Leghorns after they are hatched. Right at the start you will probably have a few weak or deformed birds which never amount to anything. After that you can tell very little about it except to throw out the few cockerels whose combs fall to one side, those that develop wry tails, deformed beaks or crooked backs. Aside from the few birds which develop the above disqualifications, there is little to do but to sit down and wait.

You can tell absolutely nothing whatever about the color. If a bird has a very decided black or white tail it will never get to be buff, but the color can be quite bad and eventually turn out to be as sound a buff as you could ask for. Those with white tail and wings are less apt to color up than those with dark tails and wings; but even the light colored ones,—that is if they have a light smoky color, and not a positive white, will most likely come out all right. Of course I am merely considering well-bred birds,—birds that have a right by-inheritance to be a solid buff. If you have the right line of blood raise all the well-formed chicks regardless of their color. Grow them well and keep them in good condition. Don't expect poorly raised birds to be rich in color even if they are well bred.

These few lines are of my experience, and a full grown chick that is promising

can't always be picked for a winner until grown and ripe. A handsome peach that is not ripe in many cases looks fine and yellow, but it is the ripe one that we all like; and it is just the same with Buff Leghorns. It is an easy matter to pick out your poor specimens, but fair ones may come better and better. I will say in some cases it has only been two or three days before the poultry show before I would pick out the bird to show; but during the mean time the bird was being put into condition along with eight or ten others.—Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Single Comb Brown Leghorn For Utility Purposes.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

Of course my breed is the best; that is what they will all tell you; they believe it, too, and can give you reasons. This is all very natural and as it should be. The more a man thinks of his breed, the more he will do to advance its interests. After learning a breed by years of experience it is much better for him to stick to that breed, than to exchange for a claimed-to-be better one. Especially is this true from a fancy standpoint. When you think of changing your breed, remember that old saying, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Begin with what you think is the best breed and stick to it. You will learn to like it more and more. I breed the S. C. Brown Leghorns. I began with this breed and the more I learn about them the more beautiful and useful they seem to me. They are universally acknowledged to be the best layers, or at least equal to any. I have found them to be better than Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes. While these latter breeds may lay as well while they do lay, they lose a great deal of time with that awful setting fever. Is not this an absolute fact? A Leghorn seldom becomes broody, and when she does it is an easy matter to break her up. The Leghorn is a very active fowl, and this means health. They will live and lay for years after the larger breeds have gone to market. They are usually allowed to live. Why? For several reasons; first, why, they are laying; and then they are small, too, and you know we killed one last year, a six-year old, and she was so tough. They are not very good table fowl. Let me state here as a matter of fact that comparatively few specimens of the larger breeds live to see three summers, while the Leghorn is allowed to live simply because she is laying, and when she becomes so old that she doesn't lay continually, she is finally placed on the market, and no wonder she is tough. I consider the meat of a young Leghorn superior to any of the larger breeds. Of course there is not so much of it to the bird. What the Leghorn lacks in meat she has or will make up twice in the production of eggs, this being somewhat due to their long life. It has been said that they are inferior winter layers, as their combs freeze easily. This may sound reasonable, yet there is nothing to it. I have seen S. C. Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks in the same building side by side for a number of very cold nights, and all the combs were frozen more or less and one as bad as the other. I also noticed that the Leghorns did all the laying during this severe weather. With the same care and conditions I believe they will lay as well as any other breed in existence at any season of

the year and better at certain seasons. I have hatched Leghorns and Wyandottes at the same time, and given both the same care, and the former laid nearly enough eggs to pay for themselves before the latter laid their first eggs. That means much to me. Their eggs are not as large (neither is their board bill), but commercially speaking twelve of them make a dozen, and then think of the dozens and dozens. I tell you if you want a fowl for eggs and profit, you wouldn't make a very bad mistake in selecting the S. C. Brown Leghorn.

Yours for a fact,
S. L. TUTTLE.

Naugatuck, Conn.

The American Poultry Association.

The Secretary of the American Poultry Association has sent out a circular letter from which we extract the following:

A FEW WORDS OF EXHORTATION:

Places on the Executive Committee, as you know, are filled at the annual meeting, and it is always desired that practical, progressive fanciers—men having the interests of our time-honored organization at heart—be selected to represent the various States. Evidently some mistakes have been made, for in the not distant past some of the most persistent fault-finders have developed in this very Committee to which is committed the welfare of our association. Men who have not attended an annual meeting for years, or who for years have not sent in a single new application for membership, have found time to use large space in the poultry journals in finding fault with those who are doing the best they can for the poultry-loving fraternity.

"My brethren, these things ought not so to be." If there ever was a time when the fanciers and breeders of pure bred poultry should stand together and work harmoniously to sustain the American Poultry Association in its work—that time is now. Leave fault-finding and carping criticism to those on the outside who know but little of the difficulties, or who simply seek free publicity by posing as reformers. Try to make even them see that they are working on the wrong side.

A brief outline of the difficulties that now confront us may not be out of place:

1. We are short of money. About \$2,000 due from our former Secretary and Treasurer, was not forthcoming, and from our own receipts we have had to pay out \$1,000 on bills he had reported paid. The end is not yet, as the printers of the Standard have filed a claim for \$560, he had "settled by note" nearly two years ago, which note, when due, he did not pay.

2. In undertaking to publish a new and illustrated standard we are undergoing heavy expenses. The members of the Revision Committee paid their own travelling expenses to and from Buffalo. Only a small portion of the expenses have been repaid, and none of their PER DIEM.

3. The erroneous idea prevailing that a new Standard will soon be ready has made our sale of Standards much lighter than otherwise.

4. But few new applications for membership have come in the past six months.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS:

1. Refresh your memory as to what the American Poultry Association has

done the past thirty years. As one of the oldest live-stock organizations, and as the one that represents more money invested, more annual income and more people interested than any other, it deserves your cordial support. True, it has left undone many things; some of the things it has done may not have met with your entire approval; but give credit for what it has done; think what would be the condition of both fancy and commercial poultry without its past work, get yourself into the position and disposition to give it a helping hand.

2. Look carefully over the outline of the proposed report of the Revision Committee as published in most of the poultry journals. Bear in mind that this report is the result of two weeks of as earnest and persistent work as twelve men ever did. Don't jump at conclusions. They did not. Even seeming trifles were studied for hours in the general committee or its sub-committees. Be present at the next annual meeting and ready to vote promptly but intelligently on the report of the committee.

3. Talk poultry and discuss A. P. A. matters with your friends and neighbors. Work up a sentiment in its interest in your vicinity. That is what you are on the Executive Committee for, to represent—not misrepresent—the association in your section. Be a representative man.

4. Talk to the chairman of your local farmers' institute, and urge that the subject of poultry be given proper recognition on the program. Help him to provide good speakers. Consult your State Secretary of Agriculture with a view to having able poultry speakers—if possible members of the American Poultry Association—sent out to the various sections of the State. Urge the Director of your State Experiment Station to give as much attention to poultry as is given to many less important subjects.

5. Get two good applicants for life membership, and forward their applications to the Secretary before our meeting, September 17, at Indianapolis, when they may be voted in. If each member of the Executive Committee would do this it would add nearly \$2,000 to our depleted treasury. If you can't get life members, get annual members.

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF SPECIALTY CLUBS:

1. Please favor the Secretary's office with the name of your club, the name and address of each of its officers, and with a copy of your latest circular or catalogue. We wish to have for ready reference a complete list of such clubs.

2. The Secretary of the Live Stock Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition requests me to announce to all specialty clubs that while a very large sum will be paid in cash prizes on poultry, yet it is very desirable that the specialty clubs should re-enforce these regular premiums with liberal club specials, either in cash, medals, cups, diplomas or badges. The Exposition prizes will be \$10, 1st; \$6, 2nd, and \$4, 3d. The Specialty Clubs can do much to help bring out the largest poultry exhibit the world has ever seen. Write me on the subject, stating what action you think your club will take, and when. Or address Col. Chas. F. Mills, Secretary of the Live Stock Department, St. Louis, Mo.

3. In selecting the time and place of annual meeting of your club, please consider this question: If held at the same

time and place as the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, you can get a larger and better attendance and have a larger and better show of your favorites than elsewhere. These Specialty Clubs and the A. P. A. ought to work in harmony and ought to meet at the same time and place.

4. Is your Specialty Club a member of the American Poultry Association? If not, it should be. The leading clubs are. Several others have voted to become so. These and yours can be voted in at the Indianapolis meeting. You are looking to the American Poultry Association to frame a suitable standard for your favorites, to protect your rights and to right your wrongs. Surely it is as little as you can do, as an evidence of good faith and loyalty, to have a club membership in the A. P. A. The cost for all time is only \$10.

LET US ALL REMEMBER:

1. That the poultry product surpasses every other agricultural product except corn.

2. That there is a constant demand at good prices for first-class poultry and fresh eggs. With us live hens brought 16 cents per pound in May, and we are now selling eggs at 24 cents per dozen wholesale.

3. That the general public needs more information on the subject of breeding, rearing, feeding, exhibiting and marketing poultry.

4. That fancy poultry interests and commercial poultry interests advance or decline together.

5. That the American Poultry Association as a body, and through its members individually, has been the fostering mother of all these branches of this great work.

6. That all this has been accomplished with a membership that at no time has reached six hundred.

7. That it is our privilege and each member's duty to see that our membership is greatly increased in this year—the most prosperous our country has ever seen, and the most important in the work now in hand within our association.

8. That if every member of the Executive Committee will devote a little time and attention to this matter—cultivating the acquaintance and co-operation of the present members in his own State, and urging them to secure new members—we could cross the "One Thousand Mark" before our New Illustrated Standard is ready for distribution. "Push, but don't Shove."—T. E. Orr, *Secretary and Treasurer A. P. A., Beaver, Pa.*

Answering Inquiries.

We have a letter from a subscriber who says he wrote to two of our advertisers and found that both of them had sold everything they had to spare before he wrote them.

Evidently both these advertisers answered the inquiry of this friend, in which they did the right thing.

We have another complaint from a subscriber who says he wrote to an advertiser and got no reply.

It happens that we know that this particular advertiser had also sold all he felt like sparing.

He perhaps thought it not worth while to write in answer to an inquiry for something he did not have to sell.

Herein he committed a grave error,

unless he intends to go out of business, for that particular inquirer will never write him again on account of his seeming courtesy on the occasion complained of.

To beginners in advertising we want to give a little advice, and some who are not beginners would do well to think the matter over.

A circular is all right and every breeder should have one, attractively written, well printed and pleasing in appearance, but the circular is not the whole thing.

Every inquiry received by an advertiser should be given a personal reply.

It may be that you are busy when the inquiry comes, but that is no excuse.

The man who is too busy to give some time to prospective patrons is too busy to do business on a money making basis.

Many circulars start out by requesting the recipient to take it as a personal letter.

The recipient will not do this.

The man who asks for prices or other information rarely stops by asking only one man for prices or circulars.

If he writes to six and five send him a circular and the sixth sends a circular and a nice letter he is the one who gets the order, nine times in ten.

The most successful poultrymen are those who write the most letters.

Request that the circular be taken as a personal letter if you will, but in addition to that write a nice letter giving details that you think will be of additional interest.

Tell how well your flock is looking and how well eggs are hatching. Stick to the exact truth, and do not say anything you cannot back up in every particular.

Don't write on a postal card when answering a letter of inquiry.

Have good stationery and send neat letters, even if you must hire some one to write them.

Appearances count for a great deal, and a nice letter, nicely written, goes farther than anything else in creating a good impression with a stranger.

If you get inquiries after you have sold all you can spare write a letter saying so, expressing regret and a hope to be able to do business another year.

Such a letter is satisfactory, shows that you are doing business and that you expect to be in a position to do business another year.

It is a good advertisement, for it serves to fix your name in the mind of the prospective buyer, and when next he wants anything in your line he is likely to write you first, because he feels in a measure acquainted with you.

It isn't all of advertising to place an ad in a paper.

All a paper can possibly do is to put you in touch with possible buyers.

After that it all depends on the impression you create, and this impression begins to be formed from the appearance of your printed matter and the tone of the letter you write, the moment they are received before they are read or even opened.—*Commercial Poultry.*

Must Have Attention.

The best success I ever had raising chickens, says a neighbor, was when I paid the closest attention to the care and arrangement of the mother hens. I used to raise from 175 to 200 chicks right along without losing but very few. My work was close at hand and I looked after the setting and brooding hens every few hours to see that all was going on right

For the last few years I have had more to see to, so I have been unable to give the required attention to the poultry and my success has been poor. For four years the man who lives on one of my farms, has tried to raise chickens but at the time when they needed attention the most, the men were in the field and the women in the house and the result has been that several hundred eggs have been wasted each spring in vain attempt to hatch and raise chicks without proper attention. The above is the story of a well-to-do farmer, who has every convenience and facility for making poultry raising a grand success. This is only another proof of what I have many times said and written; its not the breed we have nor the facilities for handling them so much as it is the attention we give them.

In order to make a large number of fowls pay we must attend to them the year round, not simply as a chore, but we must work among them. In the first place, the good and bad, the egg producers (if that is what they are kept for) and the non-egg producers must be separated. If a dairyman goes to work to build up a butter herd, he doesn't keep, year after year, cows that fall away off on their flow of milk within five or six months after coming fresh, neither does he feed and care for a cow that gives a small mess of poor milk. If he is a dairyman, in the true sense of the word, he goes at them on the start, observes tests, weighs and keeps an account in black and white, so that in a year's time he knows just what he has got. One year is plenty long enough for a farmer in these days of high prices of feed to keep any live stock on the farm that returns no profit. A practical poultryman will work along the same lines as the up-to-date dairymen, he will watch the flock closely, test the hens by using trap nests, note the size of the egg laid, mark the hens with leg bands and keep a record, in a book for this special purpose, of each bird or yard for the year, and in this way build the foundation for a profitable lot of fowls.

All inferior specimens, poor layers and hens that produce unusually small eggs will not have a home with this man.

This is the first and the most important attention to be given poultry keeping on a large scale. You cannot expect to produce a two hundred egg hen from one that lays only sixty or eighty eggs a year, but that is just about what three-quarters of the poultry keepers are trying to do, yet these "poultry keepers" are not poultrymen at all, that name is not applicable to them any more than "dairyman" to a man who keeps scrub cows in a haphazard way. If you would make the hens pay, attend to them the same as you would to any other business that you expect to make clean profit out of.—V. M. Couch, in *Poultry Standard.*

Turkeys From Hatching Time To Market.

To many people the period from the hatching season until their turkeys are placed on the market is one of constant worry and work. This ought not to be, and need not if proper methods are pursued. Turkeys, like many another helpless creature, have been killed by too much care.

Our plan is to hatch the first eggs under hens; let the turkeys lay again and hatch only the second laying, the treatment of the young fowl being the same in either case. Having the young

birds hatched, feed them in the nest until sure all are strong enough to leave it. They will stay a day, and sometimes two or three days, if fed there. The next requisites are a nice, dry piece of sod and a good, roomy coop. Place the turkey or hen and her little ones in the coop in the morning after the sun is well up. Move the coop every other day, or at most every third day. After the second week the old bird may be let out and allowed to run for exercise for an hour or two in the afternoon, if the weather is fine; but remember to shut the door of the coop again at night. If a hen is mothering the little turkeys, she may be allowed freedom to roam at will when they are about a month old, but if it is the turkey mother, she must be kept in confinement still longer if you wish to keep your flock on your own farm instead of your neighbors. And because of her longer confinement her coop must be larger; in fact, a sort of pen made of slats with a board roof is best. Turkeys do not do well if confined, we are told, but following this plan the little ones will wander enough for all practical purposes add the old one will receive no harm from which, if well fed, she will not recover when later on in the season, she can roam at will over the stubble fields and meadows.

As to feeding the turkeys, give them the table scraps, bread soaked in milk, and shorts, or middlings, mixed with milk. Give no sloppy food, but plenty of sweet milk or water to drink. Hard-boiled eggs fed the first week gives them a good start in life, and also green onion tops chopped fine and added to the feed. When a little larger, say the third week, they will eat small grain, such as wheat screenings, small wheat, cracked peas, etc. When they begin to wander around they need less feeding at the coop, especially after they are nearly large enough for the market.

We have said nothing of disease; there is little to fear from that source when they are cooped on nice, dry sod, and moved frequently to give them a fresh floor for their house. Neither is there danger from rains if the ground is high enough to allow the water to run off. And if the nest where they were hatched was clean, and a little insect powder used on the old bird, there need be very little anxiety on account of vermin. And when the proper time comes a liberal supply of peas or corn will soon put them in condition for the Thanksgiving feast.

The earlier they are hatched, of course, the sooner they may be fitted for the market; but in different localities there is a vast difference as to the best time to place fowl on the market, so one must be more or less guided by local circumstances and their own judgment as regards that.—*Mrs. W. J. Logan, in Michigan Farmer.*

Buff Leghorns in Canada.

In the autumn of 1889, when I first became interested in Buff Leghorns, I had the pleasure of visiting our two largest exhibitions.

They were then a small class in even the largest show; and as I remember them were very unlike the birds of today. They were bigger, shorter legged, and almost all that made any attempt at being even colored were what we now call extra dark, in fact they were more red than buff.

We find some of the breeders have now made great improvements in Leg-

horn shape and style, but in nearly every case they have but the old-time size. This last is much to be regretted, but it is a question whether a seven-pound cockerel can be bred with true Leghorn shape. I have seen the winners at our largest show, also at New York, and know that the smaller birds are almost invariably the best shape. The loss of size does not matter so much as long as the egg-production is not interfered with. The smaller a hen can be and not reduce the size of egg, the more profitable she becomes, for the money in hens is in the eggs. Still, it is a fact that the majority of people look to the "bigness" of a bird as a good point; so if we could have reserved the size while we improved the shape, we would have pleased them better.

Now a word as to producing shape on a Leghorn. Is it not a fact that the sweep of back and tail do almost more to make the Leghorn stylish than all other points put together. A bird may be wanting in breast shape, but if he has the concave sweep of back and proper angle to his tail he will pass muster for shape in any company.

In many strains in Canada the tail is carried too perpendicular. This makes too sharp an angle between back and tail, and spoils the profile of the bird. He looks as if he would easily upset backwards or forwards. Not that the tail should be away down, game fashion, but it is a fact that the winners in any variety of Leghorns to day, have lower tails than were formerly favored.

Then, again, when viewed from above, too many of our Leghorns are too wide across the saddle. The bird that is really stylish is one with a wedge-shaped back and the tail fits on without any sudden incurves from the side.

Our egg farms tell us the wedge-shaped birds are the type for layers, so we may be happy even if our birds do not weigh seven or eight pounds.

The young stock in Canada show the most improvement of any year yet. Quite a few breeders have got away from the Minorca comb, and at least two have got their cockerels up on their legs although the old breeds are still squat.

As for color, the even colored wins provided he is not entirely too light or too dark. If we ever have a color plate standard and settle down to judging from the one shade standpoint, seven-eights of our breeders will have to be contented with lower scores than they are getting.

As it is, our best Judges pass three or four shades of medium buff as being alike desirable, and perhaps it is as well so.

One thing I am glad to say I see very little of this year, and that is those abominable brick-red wing bows.

On the whole the Buffs in Canada are keeping up in the race, although this has perhaps been aided by frequent importations from the "other side."

We have one of the best laying breeds in existence, and they are invariably the best buff classes in our shows. With the aid and push from a club such as it has to champion it, may we not yet see them one of the most extensively bred varieties in this country?—*John O. Allen, Scotch Line, Ont.*

Cats, Rats, Etc.

When from fifty to sixty per cent of the young stock shows up in the fall unaccountably missing we are very likely to charge up the loss to cats, rats, etc. The latter very vague expression includes so many possible chick enemies that, unless

we have watched closely enough to get actual facts, we may just as well class them all together as etc. As no two poultry keepers are situated exactly the same in every way, and as no two poultry keepers guess exactly alike, conjectures as to the probable fate of chicks that mysteriously disappear will differ a good deal even on adjoining farms.

Naturalists affirm that a certain species of hawk very common in the United States, and often shot on sight by farmers who are prejudiced against him, never catches chickens or birds. I know that a certain rather small hawk that is common here in Maine will steal chicks, for I have seen one on the wing with a good-sized sample in his possession. Crows are persistent and very shrewd chicken thieves. If there is a crow's nest with young crows in it in your vicinity and your chicks are where a tame crow could get them it will be a good idea to break up that family of wild ones. No two crows are alike, and some of them are about as wise, when it comes to hunting food for their young, as a bird can be, and that is pretty wise. Minks and weasels are said to be expert chicken thieves, but I have not had a chance to observe either of them.

The only "varmints" that I have known to kill any of my own chicks were rats and cats. We have had quite a colony of rats on our place several times. They never were able to make such wholesale onslaughts during the night as some of my acquaintances here have experienced. My rats worked in the daytime, rushing out from a hole in the ground (they burrow in the ground sometimes) or from under some convenient cover, seizing a chick (often a large one) and dragging it to their lair would suck its blood at their leisure. Rats do not eat the chicks, it is claimed. I never knew one to do so although I have watched the performance described above several times. Sometimes I have recovered the chick, alive, but mangled. It is said that one rat will kill as many as fifty chicks in a single night if it can get at them. Nothing of the kind has ever happened on our place as yet.

I have tried various schemes for getting rid of rats. I have shot them with a twenty-two calibre rifle, have shot at them with a thirty-eight calibre revolver (always missed), have caught dozens of them in traps; but one or more wise old rascals have always evaded my most earnest efforts at extermination, until my cats, by catching the young rats as fast as produced, and I suppose occasionally putting up a fight with the old ones, drove them off. By the way, some of these old rats will tackle a cat in good earnest, sometimes, and bluff her out of the scrap. I have known a rat to attempt a full grown hen, but all he got was a mouthful of fluff. No two rats are alike, that should be borne in mind.

For two seasons now we have had no trouble with rats. I always expect them though, for they might migrate frequently and a pair are likely to move in on you at any time. I depend upon my cats to make life uncomfortable here for the rats. But that brings us to the subject of cats, and cats do love chicken meat. But here, again, we come to the subject of individuality in animals. There is a difference in cats; no two are alike in their ways. A certain prominent citizen of this town had a semi-wild, pet tomcat that spent most of his time daytime, during the chicken season, roaming around in the village, feasting on every-

body's chickens. He must have eaten thousands during the several years that he escaped numerous guns, pistols, traps and doses of poison that rumor stated were always awaiting him somewhere. That cat got many of my chickens. How do I know? Because I saw him do it on one occasion, and that in connection with other known facts was enough. How many times I have shot at that cat! Folks here thought he had a charmed life, but, at last, he was winged by some one, no matter who, and hundreds of dollars worth of chickens have since grown to maturity in this little village as a result of that shot, a revolver shot at close range it was too, I understand.

Now I like cats, good cats, and I want to emphatically state that there are lots of good cats that won't kill chickens—or perhaps I should say have not yet killed chickens. They can be taught to kill chickens all right; it won't do to leave dead chicks around where there is a cat, although some cats won't fall from grace even under that temptation. Perhaps your good neighbor has a cat. Your neighbor knows that his cat won't kill chickens. Why? well, simply because it is his cat. Perhaps you may feel quite sure, without any evidence, that his cat kills your chickens. Why? well, perhaps, simply because it is his cat. All I can say about such a case, and I am quite sure that there are such cases, is that no cat should be accused of killing chickens without plenty of evidence—circumstantial evidence will do if one is a good judge of cats and circumstances. A close neighbor of mine has a cat—a tom—that is now several years old, and he knows that his cat does not meddle with my chickens, for I have told him so, and I know that he does not.

Our old reliable rat disturber is a female, and I am going to tell you how we taught her when a kitten to let the chicks alone. When the chicks came we introduced the kitten to the chicks, and when she tried to play with them, we whipped her, (we means wife and I). This was repeated as often as occasion demanded, and then we introduced the kitten to a broody hen in a coop. The hen duly punished the kitten for daring to enter her domain, and the kitten consequently acquired some respect and considerable fear for brood hens and their property. A little training along similar lines has worked all right with that particular cat and such of her offspring as we have raised. When I whip a cat I do it in cool blood, and with a good deal of well directed vigor. The cat feels hurt, yet is not injured, and always knows exactly why it is punished.

This season we have—no, I should say had—three cats. One "passed out" this morning in company with a meal sack and a stone. He is now quiet and harmless at the bottom of Royal's river. The large black tom was "Nigger," from "Dewey," sire unknown. He was trained all right last year and did not touch the chicks. He always had a sort of "sneaking," I'll do something when you aren't looking appearance, and when the chicks came this season we watched "Nig" as closely as possible. One day my wife brought a weak chick into the kitchen (ought to have killed it) and left it in a basket for a short time, while she was elsewhere. "Nig" was in the house. When wife returned chick was gone, so was "Nig." I hunted up "Nig," and he confessed his guilt plainly enough by his actions. Although quite sure that it was all off as far as that cat was concerned, since he had tasted a living chicken, we

waited for more evidence. We got it. This year we are raising only a few chicks and they are with brood hens in little A coops. We do not shut them in at night, consequently they are out very early in the morning. That was the cat's opportunity, for we made no attempt to shut him up, and he breakfasted on chickens until we were sure that he, and not his mother or brother, was guilty. We now have but two cats, and they are all right—at present.

We have also a dog. The dog is death on strange cats, so they give this place a wide berth. We keep cats to keep the rats away, and a dog to keep cats and some of the "and so forth away." Some cats can be taught to let chicks alone, and will be perfectly reliable if proper care is used; but constant vigilance is necessary on most all poultry places in order to escape the depredations of cats, rats, or other chicken enemies.

Just as I reached this point in my story, a friend came in and told me something new about a cat. It seems that his folks raise a few chickens each year, and they also keep a cat. The cat paid no attention to their chickens at all, although he had plenty of opportunity, and had never been trained to let them alone. As he had never shown any tendencies in that direction on the home place, my friend was loath to believe the claim of a neighbor, that "your cat is killing my chickens," until he personally investigated and found out that it was true. The cat got all the chicken meat that he needed in his business at the neighbor's, and did not touch the home flock at all.—F. O. Wellcome, in *Farm Poultry*.

The Private Score Card.

From time to time my attention has been called to the abuse of the score card and a few thoughts on the above subject I think is timely. What is a private score card? It is a score given a specimen outside of competition in the show room by a poultry judge who is employed by the owner of the specimen. The amateur who has just taken the "chicken fever" writes to every breeder of the variety he wants for prices. He wants to know what the birds score and wants score cards with them. His score cards arrive, but as a rule they are not worth the paper they are written on. They represent a fictitious value. In 90 cases out of 100 the specimen is scored from 2 to 3 points too high. The weight or size clause is completely ignored. Where the color cuts should be a strong 1 point in a section, the judge passes it with a $\frac{1}{2}$ point and the same way for shape. Put these same birds in competition in the show room and see the difference in their scores. As long as some breeders will foster the private score card, just so long can we expect this demand for high scoring stock at low prices. Even some prominent judges score the stock they send out when requested to do so—and I believe that they believe that the specimen is scored as they would score them in the show room if they belonged to the other fellow. But as a rule this is not the case. The judge will let his birds off rather light when the cuts should be strong and hard, but when he is in the show room and is scoring the other fellows' birds he is not liable to overlook these serious defects and cut accordingly. Last winter an Eastern judge sent a cockerel and pullet south with a score of 95 and $95\frac{1}{2}$ by him. He scored them a few weeks later in a Texas show room in the very best condi-

tion and they scored 2 points less, which was their correct score. Some few weeks ago a party who had the fever bad wanted some winners for next winter's shows. He wrote all over the country for prices and scores, not asking who they were scored by or at what show. He bought a few of the birds scoring from 94 to $95\frac{1}{2}$. The male scored $95\frac{1}{2}$ points by a prominent judge. It was a private score and made just before the birds were sent south to the purchaser. His shape cut alone would have brought him under $95\frac{1}{2}$, a very poor comb for a Wyandotte with a bad split in the spike. He was cut 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ on comb, when $2\frac{1}{2}$ would have been letting him get away easy. The bird had good color, but was unfit for a breeder, as he had his toes and web off, both feet full of stubs, not a little down, but the toes along the edge of web of both feet were lined with stubs. Yet here is a disqualified bird and he is given a score of $95\frac{1}{2}$. When none of these should have gone over 94, brassy necks on females the judge let off with a $\frac{1}{2}$ point on color of neck. The other cuts were in the same proportion. I could cite many more cases but have used this one for an illustration. The private score card is also used in the advertisement of breeders selling eggs for hatching. The prize winning birds as a rule are not in it a little bit with these scores. When a breeder mentions scores in his advertisement, he should state by whom scored and at what exhibition. This gives true worth, honesty is stamped on such an advertisement, and it will bring business. Of course the private score card is a good thing for the poultry judge in a financial way. I have lost a good many dollars in the last few years by refusing to do private scoring. I believe the private score card system should be discouraged, for in nine cases out of ten the specimen is scored too high and the purchaser does not receive that for which he pays. He may get his money's worth every time, but the breeder that really has a high-class bird that was scored in the show room in hot competition and given the same score that the private score card bird received, will lose the sale in a good many cases, because the purchaser could buy a specimen of the same score from another breeder for ten or fifteen dollars less, and the bird may even be scored by the same judge, but one is a private score made for the breeder that employed him and the other a show room record. Take the Barred Plymouth Rocks class in any average exhibition and more will go under 90 points than over 90. Let a judge start in a class at a poultry show and give the poor specimens a liberal score. What is he going to do when he really gets to the high class birds, if he scores them on the same basis they will be hugging the 100 point mark very close. He must cut for defects as he finds them or in a short while he will be at sea. The specimen should receive every fraction of a point it is entitled to, but no more. I want to say to those that are starting to breed standard bred poultry not to go wild over a score card when in purchase of a bird. If you wish something choice tell the breeder just what you want and be prepared to pay a good price for it, for the high class birds that are produced today cannot be bought for a song. The demand for them is too great, but whatever else you do, don't buy a bird on the strength of a private score card, for in nine cases out of ten you will find it a snare and a delusion.—G. M. Knebel.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

FREEPORT, MAINE.

GEO. P. COFFIN. - Publisher.
Published the 1st of Each Month.
Subscription Price 25 Cents per Year.

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The columns of this paper are open to communications concerning anything in which our readers may be interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry topics are solicited, and our readers are invited to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of ideas of mutual interest.

AUGUST, 1903.

Editorial Notes and Comments.

Mr. John H. Robinson, editor of *Farm Poultry*, called on us a few days ago, and together we visited some of the near-by poultry plants. Mr. Robinson was *en route* to the eastern part of the state, and we shall take pleasure in reading his opinions of some of the Maine poultry plants.

Mr. Harry C. Nunan writes us that owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Nunan, he has been obliged to move to Gloucester, Mass. He has reserved some of his best R. I. Reds, out of a large number raised this year, and will have a few nice ones to sell this fall. We regret to lose so good a fancier from the Maine ranks, and hope that friend Nunan will see fit to send a string of his Reds to our shows this season. His change of advertisement will be found on another page.

The cuts of Bantams appearing in this issue were furnished by Mr. F. B. Zimmer, of Gloversville, N. Y., who is one of the best breeders and ablest judges of these interesting birds. He writes us that he has recently imported another fine lot of Silver Sebright and Red Piles which are the best he ever received from "over the pond," and a nice lot of Black Red Game Bantams, which a friend has selected for him, are to arrive in a few days.

We regret to see so many of our brother editors engaged in picking quarrels with each other. It is expected that there

MAINE POULTRY SHOWS.

Freeport Poultry Association, Freeport, Dec. 16-18, 1903.

Maine State Poultry Association, Lewiston, Jan. 5-8, 1904.

St. Croix Poultry Association, Calais, Feb. —, 1904.

should be differences of opinion concerning many things that are of general interest, but a general discussion can be conducted without the use of personal abuse and mud slinging of the "Arizona Kicker" style. Our personal acquaintance with a number of editors and correspondence with most of the others, has given us the impression that they are all gentlemen, and when they do not agree with our ideas, or we cannot agree with theirs, we shall hope to find some sensible ground of argument, and not belittle our own standing and disgrace the pages of this paper by referring to our contemporaries as liars, cowards, drunkards or horse thieves.

Some of our contemporaries are shedding copious drops of ink over the fact that Editor Curtis, of the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, is publishing the stenographic report of the doings of the Standard Revision Committee at Buffalo, and is making public the changes recommended. For our part we are pleased to see the enterprise that Mr. Curtis has shown in going to the expense of stenographic reports of the entire proceedings and giving the people the full text of the committee's recommendations. There is now an opportunity for the few thousand outside poultry breeders, as well as those members of the American Poultry Association who were not members of the committee, to discuss the changes made and desired in the Standard.

Mr. Curtis, it should be remembered, furnished to all the poultry papers the same ful report as published in our June issue, and in the letter which accompanied the copy, he wrote us that the full stenographic report could be furnished us at a reasonable price. He made the same offer to the other papers, so that all of them had the same opportunity that the *Reliable Poultry Journal* had to make a "scoop," if such it could be called.

We did not purchase the stenographic report, but used the matter sent us by Mr. Curtis. In the third column on page 133, June issue, the following appears, as a part of the Report of Proceedings:

"The question of whether or not to publish in full the proceedings of the revision committee, including all discussions, was considered at length, and a motion was adopted to have the minutes edited by a sub-committee, same to be approved by the committee as a whole, and then published as the copyrighted property of the American Poultry Association and placed on sale at a nominal price per copy. At a later session this action was reconsidered, owing to the expense entailed and the uncertainty of sell-

ing a large enough number of copies to reimburse the Association. Furthermore, several members of the committee, notably Mr. Orr, felt that the committee lacked authority to incur this expense. During the last day of this meeting it was decided to have a semi-official report prepared and a copy of same sent to the poultry papers; also, to have the minutes edited and a copy furnished, at actual cost of a stenographer's time, to every poultry paper willing to bear said cost. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a full report of its work, including the changes it will recommend in the Standard, should go to the interested public without undue delay, so that fanciers generally may know what the proposed changes are and, if they so wish, can attend the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, at which the report of the revision committee will be submitted, and there approve or disapprove, as they deem wise. The committee's actual report will not be given to the public, nor will the poultry papers be furnished the permanent parts of the proposed new Standard, but each poultry paper that is willing to pay the cost of the stenographer's work can have a full report of the discussions of the revision committee, including the motions adopted. By this means the interested public will be informed within the next sixty days what changes are proposed and why, generally speaking.

Can anyone see in this any intimation that the committee were opposed to the public knowing what they had been doing?

We cannot see that Mr. Curtis, as editor of the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, has violated any agreement of the committee or been guilty of any breach of faith.

Facts as I Have Found Them.

(Written for The Eastern Poultryman.)

BY "THE COLONEL."

II.

The early poultry shows were in some cases the scenes of as much rivalry as are those of to-day. Competition was close in several breeds, and many a fine specimen went away from the shows without a ribbon.

Even in those days, and perhaps more than to-day, there were many people ready to have a fling at the fancy side of poultry culture. The system of scoring not being understood by the public, fancy poultry culture seemed a science too complex for them, and that characteristic which is still so common, of ridiculing what we cannot understand, was well displayed in some of the questions asked of me in the show-rooms. Well do I remember a scene in a show-room where I stood, proudly admiring and holding in my arms a Plymouth Rock pullet which had received a score of 92 points, entitling her to second prize. She was one of my own breeding, and my enthusiasm may have been noticed by a group of fashionably dressed gentlemen who approached me.

One of them began to appear interested

in my pullet, and to ask questions. After asking a number of questions which gave me an opportunity to extol all her virtues, in which his friends also appeared interested, he finally asked me how many eggs I supposed she would lay in a day. Of course this gave his friends an opportunity to laugh, and they moved on up the aisle, leaving me to my thoughts.

Many a time since have I had similar questions asked, as visitors from different parts of New England have visited my yards. The advertising that my yards got from my exhibiting at numerous shows, and the liberal use of printer's ink, together with the good stock sent to my customers, gave the people the impression that I was conducting a large poultry plant, and I could see that some of them appeared disappointed at finding only three hundred birds on the place, evidently expecting to find thousands of them, and as I have pointed out some birds for which I had refused flattering offers, I have noticed the visitor make his mental calculation as to their utility value.

I have never been ashamed of my egg records, the growth of my broilers or stock birds, nor the vigor and vitality of the stock, but these really were not the qualities that had made my name known among poultrymen, and brought it into prominence as a breeder. The fancy points or standard qualities of the birds gave them a prominent place in the shows, and on their success was established my reputation as a breeder.

Beauty and utility go together, and the person who has no eye to see, or brain to value beauty, aside from what he may term its value from his utility standpoint, can comprehend but a small part of Nature's work, and loses the grander and nobler part of those everyday blessings which are ours to see and enjoy.

I make no argument for the adoption of purely fancy features at the expense of utility qualities, but have the strongest belief in our ability to so breed our birds, and so formulate our standard, that the bird which is the highest type of beauty may be at the same time the best type of a business bird.

I do not claim that this has been done many times, nor with many breeds, but the steady improvement that is being made in our poultry year by year in utility lines as well as in fancy points, convinces me that the work of the poultry fancier has not been in vain.

(To be continued.)

August Notes.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

Keep the males by themselves.

Money will buy fine birds, but it takes brains to produce them.

Luck plays no part in raising chickens. Vigilance and intelligence on the part of the breeder bring success. These qualities are needed more than the horseshoe nailed above the door.

A varied diet is important, and the chicks should be fed only what they will eat up clean each time.

Now is the time to sow the turnips for the poultry. We have sown the White Flat Dutch turnips as late as the 25th of August, and harvested a good crop for winter food for the poultry.

The shrewd, practical poultryman understands what the people demand, and aims to meet their wishes.

Give the late broods a chance to run by themselves. They will not get their share of the food nor will they amount to

much if they are jostled around by the older and stronger chicks and fowls.

Burn all the old nesting material and replenish with clean new hay. Paint or spray the nests, inside and out, with a good liquid lice killer.

The agricultural fairs and cattle shows will soon be in full swing, and as most of them will arrange to have a poultry display, those who are breeding June bred poultry should make an exhibit. It encourages the people to breed better stock, and shows the farmers what good stock should be like. No matter about having the fair management offer heavy prizes, but insist that the poultry exhibits be judged by experts, and not allow a committee consisting of two horsemen and a hog raiser to put up the ribbons.

Now is a good time to begin in the poultry business. The breeders will now sell good young stock or their last year's breeding birds for considerably less than they will charge in December or January. The advertising pages of this paper will give you the addresses of reliable breeders of nearly every breed of fowls.

E. A. RANDALL.

POULTRY SHOW NOTES.

Chicago Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show.

The Eighth Annual Chicago Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show will be held Jan. 25 to 30 inclusive, A. D. 1904,

The enterprise will be managed by Messrs. Geo. G. Bates, Treasurer, Grant M. Curtis, J. Lewis Draper, W. C. Hill, E. J. W. Dietz, Vice-President, E. B. Eddy, President, Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary, E. L. C. Morse, H. N. Norton, F. B. F. Rhodes, Frank B. White and M. Wagner, Directors and Officers of the National Fanciers and Breeders Association.

The various committees are now busy making plans. They are endeavoring to make the Eighth better than any of its predecessors.

FRED L. KIMMNEY, *Secretary.*
1213 Manhattan Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Bristol Poultry Association.

The score card show at Bristol, Conn., Nov. 11, 12, 13, promises to exceed all expectations in regard to numbers and quality. I. K. Felch, W. B. Atherton, A. F. Pierce and W. H. Card will judge the poultry. The cat exhibit will be judged by Mrs. Julius Copperberg, and promises to be the largest ever seen in the state. It is hoped that many fanciers outside of Connecticut will send their birds to Bristol this year which will without doubt have one of the best score card shows that will be seen this year.

G. W. HULL, *Secretary.*
Bristol, Conn., July 21, 1903.

No Fees or Stall Charges at the World's Fair.

The Chief of the World's Fair Department of Live Stock announces that no charge will be made for entries, stalls or pens in any division of the Exposition live stock shows. This applies as thoroughly to poultry, pigeons and dogs as to horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It has been approved as a general rule of the live stock department.

It is the intention to make the exhibits

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of the live stock at the next year's World's Fair thoroughly worthy of the Exposition management's desire to show the world the best that the first years of the twentieth century have to offer, come from where it may, and in this connection to treat exhibitors on a corresponding basis. Doing away with all entry fees and space charges is in furtherance of this idea.

Chief Coburn also states that all prizes will be awarded by individual judges or the "one-judge" system. Judging will be by comparison throughout. Concerning the selection of judges he says:

"The judges will be chosen for their especial qualifications and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment, and their awards will be final."

The Meaning of the Word "Science."

A great many farmers get scared and draw themselves "into their holes," as the saying goes, the moment they hear the word "scientific" applied to any of the operations of farming.

It is hard to account for this prejudice or to say just what it means.

A great host of farmers have a strong prejudice against what they call "book farming," against what they call "scientific farming," against the professor and teacher in the Agricultural College, and against what is written in papers devoted to farming. No doubt all these books, papers and professors sometimes make mistakes, but is the farmer free from mistakes? No doubt the book or paper is not always "right down to bed rock" and "practical," but is the farmer always down to bed rock and practical?

It is a good thing in this world to start with a right definition. It acts like a chart to the navigator. One of the best definitions we have seen of what constitutes "science" in farming, is from "Campbell's Soil Culture." It says:

"The word 'science' or 'scientific' and its true application or meaning, is not generally well and clearly understood. Some seem to think it refers to something not intended for the common people and only to be enjoyed or recognized by our great scientists, such as astronomers, geologists, etc., but this is far from correct. It simply implies true or correct knowledge—to really understand a thing in its true or real sense. When a child comes to know mathematics from start to finish, he then becomes a scientist in the sense of a scientific mathematician. When a man learns how to husk corn so that he makes no false motions, every act or effort is directed to the best and quickest results and he is able to crib more corn from a field than any other man, he becomes a scientific corn husker, because he knows

the best way to get the best and greatest possible results. So can the word be used in expressing a high degree of perfect knowledge in any subject we may consider, either in soil culture or any other branch of farm work, as well as bread-making and every other branch in domestic work.

There is one other point we wish to make and that is, a true scientist never reaches the point where he thinks he knows it all, but is ever reaching out for higher and more complete knowledge in and application of his special line, for in a close application to one line he becomes also a specialist. Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, is a true example of both a scientist and a specialist."—*Hoard's Dairymen*.

Ducks for the Table.

The duck, though most delicate eating, is not often seen as an adjunct to the Christmas dinner. Why this is so and why our gastronomic poultry affections are centered at that time mainly on the turkey and the goose is not quite clear. The goose has been a bird of great importance in many parts of the world from time immemorial. It is referred to in ancient history and figures on the tablets in the Egyptian pyramids. But the duck has had no such an honor bestowed to it. Certainly anyone who has a little space available and will take the trouble to rear some young ducks for the table ought to find the occupation a very profitable one.

The duck-growing industry in some parts of the United States is well known, and though many more ducks are reared than was formerly the case, early hatched ducklings will still sell at very high prices. A shed or room about twelve feet square is found large enough to hold one hundred and fifty young birds. The floor must be freshly covered daily with clean straw or litter. It is better to hatch the duck eggs under hens or in incubators, as the ducks themselves are not very trustworthy sitters or mothers. Ducklings require little brooding and when they are a few days old two or three broods can be put together under one hen. The first food for the young birds is usually chopped hard boiled egg, mixed either with coarse oatmeal or with stale bread crumbs or an equal bulk with the egg. They must be fed every two hours. After the fourth day most duck rearers give boiled rice and meat finely chopped mixed with barley or oatmeal.

When the ducklings are ten days old they should be fed five or six times a day, the number of meals being gradually reduced to three. Some people give bran, mixed with the liquid in which greaves have been boiled. It is important that some sand or grit be given in the drinking water. Green food, such as grass, clover or cabbage leaves cut into small pieces is given by some duck growers, while others use no green stuff whatever. Nettles boiled and added to their soft food are sometimes given. The ducklings ought to be fit for the table from eight to ten weeks old. If they are not killed then or soon after they will begin to shed their feathers and lose flesh. To kill them the neck should be dislocated or a knife thrust through the roof of the mouth into the brain. Care must be taken to keep early ducklings dry, as they will then not be likely to suffer from cramp, so often a most fatal malady with these birds.—*A. V. Meersch, in American Poultry Journal*.

Breaking Up the Hen.

Just because biddy gets broody from this time through the summer, she is subjected by some breeders to all sorts of indignities, such as ducking in a pail of water, etc., in order to break her up. This is entirely wrong; she's not to blame for getting broody; it's nature, she lays her clutch of eggs and then has a natural desire to hatch all the chicks possible from them, for which she should not be misused.

I have built in one end of my breeding house what I call a cooler. It is built the same as pens for preparing the birds for exhibition with the exception of the floor, which is made of one-inch slats placed one inch apart. As soon as I find a hen showing signs of broodiness I place her in the cooler. Two or three days usually suffices to cure the most persistent case; three days is the longest I have ever had to confine the most persistent at any one time, half that time usually suffices. I feed and care for these hens the same as though they were not broody, there is no object in starving them as it simply takes longer for them to begin laying again after you give them their freedom.

Speaking of broody hens, reminds me of a friend of mine. He had a hen which he had tried to break up in every way but my way, still she stuck to the job. One day he went into the barn and found her on the nest. He immediately lost his temper and taking a bottle of turpentine which stood handy on the work bench gave her fluff a liberal sprinkling of it as possibly you have done before now to a dog, and threw her out of doors, there happened to be a rooster in sight and to use the words of my friend, "you should have seen the rooster, he jumped in the air about ten feet and when he came down his wings were dragging on the ground and he went around the corner of the barn akitting." The old hen went right back to her nest as though nothing had happened.

My friends, try the slat-floored coop for breaking up the broody hens. I am positive you'll like it for it does the business very effectively, without injury to the hen in any way and is a great deal more humane than starving or ducking.—*Geo. E. Bergan in Poultry Standard*.

The Prairie State Thermostat.

If there is one thing more than another upon which the success of an operator of an incubator depends, aside from the operator himself, it is the regulating apparatus; and the heart of this is the thermostat. The thermostat used in the Prairie State incubators is made of two bars of metal—one steel, the other of hard brass. Before they are riveted together they are given a tin bath and both thoroughly coated: then they are riveted together solidly and given another tin bath which practically solders them together, making a solid single bar, so that no moisture can get between them, and preventing rust from attacking any part. They are indestructible, barring accident, and never lose their expansive and contractive properties.

While there are metals and other substances which have greater expansive power, it is not practicable to use them for this purpose, as they will not contract to the normal condition—they expand so much that they stretch and gradually become useless, or they lose sensitiveness and elasticity from constant use and become worthless.

For these reasons the Prairie State In-

cubator Co. adopted the two metals named, as they are constant in their action and retain the desired properties indefinitely.

The thermostat is made in U shape and placed in the incubator so that one arm is above and one is below the egg tray. This was done for a purpose. Notwithstanding the claims of manufacturers about their incubators not being affected by changes in outside temperature, all advise using them in a dry and well ventilated cellar, because the temperature is more uniform. It stands to reason that a piece of mechanism as delicate as the regulating apparatus of an incubator, should be placed where conditions and surroundings are the most favorable for the best work. Therefore it is not saying anything detrimental of the machines, to advise that they be set where they will not be subjected to great and sudden changes in temperature.

The bottom of the egg chamber in an incubator is cooler than the top of it, whether the lamp is burning or not. It takes a certain length of time for it to get to normal temperature after each opening of the door, bottom as well as the top. In operation, in case of a sudden drop in outside temperature, the bottom of the egg chamber will naturally feel whatever change there is sooner than the top, where the heat is generated. This is where the Prairie State thermostat has an advantage over all others, in that it guards the eggs both above and below, and is a regulator that positively regulates.

The thermostat is covered by broad patents and will never be found in an incubator of any other make. All applications for permission to use it by other manufacturers have been positively refused.

The New Standard.

A recent communication from the Secretary of the American Poultry Association says: "Bear in mind that the Illustrated Standard cannot be ready before August, 1904, even if the work of the Revision Committee be adopted without debate or delay next January." The present Standard is the law of poultrydom until the new Standard is published. As it will be a year or more before any change is made, our readers should provide themselves with a copy of the 1903 edition. We send it postpaid for \$1.00, and include a year's subscription to the EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

Blue Andalusians.

R. C. W. Leghorns.

I am selling the cream of my last year's breeders and prize winners at prices you can afford to pay, to make room for the choice lot of young stock now coming on.

H. E. COFFIN, Freeport, Me.

IF YOU HAVE STOCK

OR EGGS TO SELL,

Advertise in

**THE EASTERN
POULTRYMAN.**

It Will Bring Customers.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

With the exception of the short winter courses in dairying, horticulture, and poultry husbandry, the instruction in agriculture at the University of Maine has been in the past of regular college grade, and open only to students with sufficient preparatory training to "enter college."

At the April meeting the trustees of the University of Maine appointed a committee to prepare plans for a school of practical agriculture as a department of the College of Agriculture of the University. At the June meeting the establishment of the school was authorized, and the necessary funds for its development and maintenance appropriated. In addition to the six professors who are employed in agricultural instruction and investigation at the college, the president was empowered to engage an additional professor in agriculture to devote all his time to the work of instruction in agriculture, particularly along the line of crops and crop production.

The school will open for its first term in October next, and an early announcement will be made of the courses. The work of the school will be along lines of practical agriculture, and with the exception of English, the studies will all be agricultural. In general, one-fourth of the student's time will be taken up with animal husbandry; one-fourth with crops and crop production; nearly another fourth with the problems of the orchard and garden; while English language, carpentry, forge work, and agricultural chemistry will take up the remainder. Boys and girls, fifteen years old or older, who are prepared to enter an advanced grammar or high school will be admitted. There will be no charge for tuition, and every endeavor will be made to keep the living expenses as low as possible. The course will cover up five terms. The fall term will begin about October 15th, and continue thirteen weeks; the spring term will begin about February 1st, and continue thirteen weeks; and the summer term will begin about July 1st, and continue ten weeks. Each term of the first year will be complete in itself, so that persons who cannot take the entire course of sixty-two weeks can come for one term or more. The aim of the school will be to fit young men and young women for the practical everyday life of the farm.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural instruction and investigation of the University of Maine is grouped into the College of Agriculture, seven professors, six assistants, and twelve other employees devoting their time to its work.

The college is organized as follows:

COLLEGE COURSES.

Four years course in agriculture.

Four years course in horticulture.

One and two years courses in agriculture.

The courses are open to students who have completed high school work, and are described in the catalogue of the University and in "The Maine Bulletin," Vol. V, No. 6. These publications will be sent on request. There is no charge for tuition.

SCHOOL COURSES.

Two years course of five terms in agriculture.

Six weeks course in general agriculture and dairying.

Three weeks course in horticulture.

Three weeks course in poultry management.

The two years course is new, and will begin in October, 1903. A notice of this course is given above. The full announcement is in preparation. The short winter courses in agriculture, dairying, and poultry farming begin the last of January. The announcement for 1904 will be ready in October.

THE MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of the station is along the following lines: Chemistry; botany; analysis and inspection of fertilizers, concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, and creamery glassware; horticulture; diseases of plants; seed tests; food and nutrition of men and animals; poultry raising; diseases of animals; entomology; dairying. The bulletins of the station are sent free on request to all residents of the state.

For particulars regarding any of the courses in agriculture, the catalogue, and the publications of the college, including the bulletins of the station, address, Director Charles D. Woods, Orono, Me.

The Poultry Industry.

A comparison of the poultry literature of the present day with that of twenty or twenty-five years ago, or even ten or fifteen years ago, will give some idea of the gigantic and progressive strides of the poultry industry in this country in that time. The poultry press has kept pace with the industry handsomely, and only as the industry has grown and developed has it been possible and profitable for publishers of poultry literature to develop and perfect their publications.

The twin industries have come down through the years hand in hand, the existence of each being necessary to the success of the other, until to-day the breeding of poultry in its different branches is one of the greatest and most important industries in the country, and is represented by a class of publications such as no other industry can boast of.

A quarter of a century ago the poultry business was generally regarded as "pretty small potatoes," and a person who contracted a case of "hen fever" was considered a crank and was made a subject of ridicule. Especially was this true with those who took up the breeding of fancy fowls in communities where this branch of the industry was practically unknown. A chicken was a chicken and that was all, with most people. No attention was paid to shape, color or productive proclivities, and the fowls were considered a sort of necessary nuisance.

Long before this a few men had become interested in the chicken, and had by carefully studying the matter become convinced of the possibilities attached to the intelligent breeding of the then neglected fowl; but it was up-hill work to convince others of these possibilities, and the growth of the industry was slow. Fortunately, however, among those who became interested were men of stamina, courage and grit, with whom failure was an unknown quantity, and some of them have lived to see the industry grow to its present magnitude, exceeding even their fondest dreams. They builded better than they knew. All hail to the patriarchs of hencdom! They are honored today as men whose lives have been a beneficence to the entire world, and their names will live long, long, after they have passed away.

Breeders and fanciers of poultry are no longer subject to the ridicule of a quarter

of a century ago, the importance of the industry has become established, thousands upon thousands of dollars have been profitably invested in it, and those who were the most skeptical now concede that the hen is an important factor in the commercial welfare of the nation.

While we would not rob these old patriarchs in poultry breeding of one iota of credit due them, it is an acknowledged fact that the poultry press has been an equally important factor in the development of the industry. The one great thing that has more than anything else tended to relegate prejudice, incredulity and ridicule to a back seat is Publicity.

Twenty-five years ago the supply of poultry literature was limited. Periodicals devoted to the subject were few, and books of instruction were not at all numerous and were materially incomplete. The publisher of the early days had to "take his medicine" along with the breeder and run the gauntlet of criticism and ridicule. This, together with the limited field, and, consequently, limited patronage, was not conducive to a life of ease or a path of roses for the publisher. But, undaunted, the poultry press kept pounding away, and to-day its name is legion. Nearly every state in the Union has its quota of publications devoted exclusively to the poultry industry, and poultry departments occupy a prominent place in all the leading farm publications as well as many of the local papers throughout the land—substantial evidence of the growth and importance of the industry.

It is this publicity that has had a great deal to do with the development of the industry—keeping the matter before the public. The farmer, who a decade ago paid little or no attention to his chickens, is now a regular subscriber to one or more poultry publications and a patron of its advertisers. The professional man in the city, the clerk, and others who are confined indoors during the day, in casting about for something to occupy their time and give them a little needed outdoor exercise, take up poultry breeding and find it pleasant and profitable. The housewife has discovered that aside from having fresh eggs and poultry for her own use, there is money in a flock of chickens. The boys and girls have become interested in the feathered tribe and have their little flocks. And in a great many instances these things have been brought about by the poultry press. The farmer, the professional man, the housewife and the children have each read of the success of someone else in breeding poultry, and have become interested and joined the great army of breeders. And so it is that the industry has grown until to-day it is not only of national, but of international importance.

The zenith of success in poultry breeding has not yet been reached. There are still great possibilities before us which can only be attained by united effort on the part of both poultry breeders and the poultry press. Don't be afraid to "talk chicken." Tell others of your success and the pleasure and profit you derive from breeding fowls. Do not be prompted merely by mercenary motives, but by a love of the fancy as well.

While the industry has made gigantic strides in the last ten years, those of us who in the providence of God are permitted to live another decade will undoubtedly see great advancement in the industry in that time, greater perhaps than we have seen in the last decade. It is possible.—*Commercial Poultry*.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

Under this heading we will insert classified advertisements of **forty words or less one month** for 40 cts., **four months for \$1.00** or one year for \$2.50. For additional words above forty add one cent per word for each insertion. Each initial or figure will count as a word. Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. The full amount of payment must accompany copy, or the advertisement will not be inserted.

When writing to any of these advertisers mention EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

W. P. ROCKS exclusively. Winners at Peterboro and Manchester, N. H., '03; also at the fall fairs. Scores of 94 to 95, great laying strain. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs from best pens \$1.50 setting, \$5.00 per 100. W. M. DAVIS, Hancock, N. H.

NOYES'S BUFF ROCKS. Best Blood in America. Winners this season and last, 97 prizes on 68 entries; 30 firsts, 12 seconds, 10 thirds, 5 fourths, and 40 specials. Eggs, \$2 per 15 (straight). Two choice pens, headed by males with records of 22 firsts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Circular. P. W. NOYES, Expert Breeder, Quaker Hill, Conn.

ORCHARD RANGE POULTRY FARM—White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs for hatching after April 1st, at \$1 for 13. MISS ELLA M. ROBINSON, Webster Road, Lewiston, Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Thompson's famous, prize winning "Ringlet" strain. Eggs from choice matings, special for a few weeks, \$1 for 15. One set or one hundred sets, all same price. Few excellent birds for sale; moderate price. JOHN P. LIGHTFOOT, Penn Yan, N. Y.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching. My stock comes from the leading prize winning strains of this country, is hardy, and lay large brown eggs. 13 eggs \$1. 26 \$1.75, 39 \$2.25. EDGAR H. MERRILL, R. F. D. No. 1, East North Yarmouth, Maine.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Hawkins strain direct. Lihhi or dark matings. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Crowther strain direct—30 eggs, \$1.50. From good utility bred stock 50 cents per dozen. W. D. HOFFSES. South Wallduroo. P. O. Address, Lawry, Maine.

HUFF AND WHITE PLUMPTON ROCKS. Eggs \$1 per setting. Also R. I. Red Eggs at the same price. H. L. COITON, West Buxton, Me. R. F. D.

BUFF ROCKS. In order to make room for our young stock, we offer at half price 50 choice breeding birds. Extra layers, low combs, bay eyes. Write us what you want. WILLOW PARK POULTRY YARDS, Elkins, N. H.

MY WHITE ROCKS have won over 70 prizes at the leading shows the past year, including Boston. Three times cup winners. Strong, vigorous stock to suit the fancy and utility. Eggs \$2 per 15. JOHN OSTLER, 19 Summer St., Methuen, Mass.

MINORCAS.

MINORCAS. S. C. White Minorcas, pure stock and first class layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Poor hatches duplicated at half price. W. H. BRAZIER, 41-2 East St., Fitchburg, Mass.

NELLIS'S Thoroughbred S. C. Black Minorcas. Greatest egg strain; eggs, \$1.50 for 13; \$2.50 for 26. Pure White Ducks, 75 cents for 11. Everything guaranteed. JOHN J. NELLIS, Fort Plain N. Y.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

ROSEDALE POULTRY YARDS, South Swansea, Mass., Contains fifteen prize winning Black Langshans at the Pan American, besides N. Y. State Fair, Johnstown, Hague show, etc. Extra choice breeding cocks, \$1 to \$5, also R. C. R. I. Reds. J. HAS. F. FISH, Prop.

YOUNG CHICKS.

YOUNG CHICKS, newly hatched and two to ten weeks old. Thoroughbred. Market and exhibition. Shipped safely any distance. Better than eggs for hatching. Try them instead of no higher prices. VILLEVIEW POULTRY FARM COMPANY, Salem, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Guaranteed pure bred, prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock always for sale. E. N. PENNEY, Warren, Maine.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS or hatching from prize matings, and prolific layers, 50 cents per 12. T. J. YEATON, Medomak, Me.

WALTER SHERMAN, Vernon Avenue and Boulevard, Middletown, R. I., has three large flocks of farm bred, hardy and prolific poultry: Rhode Island Reds from which he sells eggs to hatch, at 6 cents each. Ask for booklet.

OUR REDS have won first prizes at New York, Boston, South Framingham, New Bedford, Fall River, Wallingford, Philadelphia, etc. Single Comb eggs, \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 40; Rose Comb eggs, \$3.00 per 13, straight. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

S. C. R. I. REDS. EGGS FOR HATCHING from stock winning 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen and four specials at the Fitchburg, Mass., show, 15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.75. Address H. A. TURNER, 34 Hancock Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOVE'S RHODE ISLAND REDS won 4 prizes at New York, 1902. The season of 1903 will find us breeding the Single, Rose and Pea Combs, as well as our popular strain of Houdans. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40. Also Belgian Hares and Homing Pigeons. Stock for sale. Send for Circular: DANIEL P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass.

ADAMS' SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS won at the big Lewiston Show, 1902. 2d cockerel, 2d and 4th pullets, on four entries in hot competition. Maine class. Eggs \$2.00 per setting, \$3.50 for two settings. CHESTER T. ADAMS, Kennebunkport, Me.

READ'S S. C. REDS won 1st at Framingham, Providence, Hartford and Boston. At Boston, 1903, won the \$100 champion challenge cup; also both color and shape specials for best male. This male will head one of our five carefully mated yards, all other yards being headed by prize winning males, and containing prize winning females. Eggs for hatching, selected part from each yard, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. FRANK D. READ, Fall River, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rose and Single Comb Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality, dark brown egg strain. A trial convinces. Special mating eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Member R. I. Red Club, RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rose and Single Comb, 200-Egg Strain. Boston, 1903, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d pullets, 1st pen, 32 prizes this season. Cockerels \$2 and \$3. Eggs \$1 setting, \$2.50 for 50, \$5 for 100. Standard and description free with order. W. S. HARRIS, Mansfield, Mass.

WYANDOTTES.

MY PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES won at Boston 1st, and 6th cockerels, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd and 6th pullets; and 4 specials; Philadelphia, and Cockerel, 3rd cocks; Brockton, 1st hen; Malden, 3 firsts. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

EGGS from "Stay White" laying strain of prize-winning White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. I breed show birds but do not forget a modern hen must lay eggs. Mine do. T. C. FORBES, Greenfield, Mass.

WINNING GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. My winnings—1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, South Framingham; 1st hen, 1st pullet, Fitchburg; 1st cockerel, Lewiston, Me.; 2d hen, 4th cock, Stamford. Eggs from my winners, \$1.50 for 15, two settings for \$2.50. BERT. NICHOLSON, Leominster, Mass.

M. H. RAYMOND, Milford, N. H., Silver Laced Wyandotte Specialist breeds for utility and fancy combined. Eggs from a heavy laying strain and strong, vigorous stock, \$1 per 18, \$5 per 100.

CRAWFORD'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Premiums this season at Hartford, West Haven, Meriden and Stamford. I have two breeding pens; every bird will score 90 points or over. None better. A limited number of eggs for setting, \$3 for 15. E. J. CRAWFORD, West Haven, Conn.

EGGS reduced to half price. Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$1 per 30, \$3 per 100. Order direct. ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 15, from pens mated, own stock including 1st and 3rd Lynn (only show entered) '03; also 2nd cockerel, 3rd and 4th hen Boston, purchased this season. Inspection invited. W. JACKMAN, 6 Hodges St., Gloucester, Mass.

SANBORN'S BUFF WYANDOTTES are best Piser-Dutcher stock, bred to a 196-egg average. Brother of 1st Boston and New York cockerel heads one pen; son of 1st New York cock 1902, another. Eggs: one setting, \$2; three settings, \$5. DR. N. W. SANBORN, Box 466, Bellington, Mass.

SILVER Penciled Partridge and Buff Wyandottes and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. Matings from as fine stock as is in the country, winning three 1sts and 2nd at Lynn. Eggs \$2 to \$3.50 per 15. CHESTER D. ROBINSON, Epping, N. H.

WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY. If that is what you want, write us. We have hatched hundreds for our fall and winter trade, from large, snow-white birds. If you want stock or eggs, place your order at once. Eggs half-price, \$1.50 per 15. LOUDEN POULTRY YARDS, Riverside, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from my breeding pen that won at Boston, 1902, 1903. \$1.50 setting, \$6 per 100 eggs. No better stock in the world. I have bred White Wyandottes over 14 years. Won 100 prizes. JOSEPH S. GATES, Westboro, Mass.

EXPRESS PREPAID. White Wyandottes. Circular free. ARTHUR HARTMANN, Box 117, Nappanee, Ind.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Farm raised, laying strain. W. R. BARRY, Rochester, Vt.

CENTRAL POULTRY FARM. S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Choice breeding cockerels direct from Waterville stock or my own—the Wyckoff Blanchard strain. They have free range and are strong, healthy and vigorous. Write for prices which are right. ARTHUR L. BILLINGS, Praustburgh, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—First cock, 1st cockerel, at Lawrence; 1st cock, 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st and second pullet, 1st pen, at Methuen. 1st and 2d pullet at Boston, 1903. Eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$2.50 per 26. JOHN S. BUCHAN, Andover, Mass.

EGGS—Barred Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins, White Wyandottes, \$1.00 for 13, \$5.00 per 100. Does, Cats, Pets of all kinds. Best Parrot, with cage, \$8.00. OSTENDORF'S PET STOCK FARM, Parkville, Md., or Ostendorf's Pet Emporium, Baltimore, Md.

ORPINGTONS.

THE ORPINGTON—5 cents year, 5 cents single. The American Orpington Club catalogue, 12 cents. Eggs and stock of all varieties Orpingtons. The Willett trap-nest identifies hen and egg, with or without confining the hen. W. P. WILLETT, East Orange, N. J.

Faverolles.

FAVEROLLES, the popular French variety. Excellent table birds and good layers of tinted eggs. Eggs for hatching, per 13. Dr. Marx's strain (French) \$2; Ridding's Strain (English) \$3. A. F. MCLOUSE, importer and breeder of Faverolles, Goffs Falls, N. H.

COCHINS.

WHITE, BLACK, BUFF and PARTRIDGE Cochins, \$2 to \$5 each. Eggs \$3 per 15, straight. Circular free. DR. H. F. BALLARD, Chenoa, McLean Co., Illinois.

TRAP NESTS.

IDEAL TRAP NESTS are perfectly adapted to any location in the pen. They are used in more large flocks (the most exacting test), and have received higher endorsements from those who know than any other trap nest on earth. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. FRANK O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS. Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Cochins, White Japs, White Polish, and B. R. Game Bantams. High Class Brown Leghorns, Fowls, Chicks and Eggs in season. Full pedigree, Eng. Beagle Hounds. 100 Pups from winners and hunters. Quality corresponds with prices. ZIMMER (DEBONAIR). Gloversville, N. Y.

I WON more first prizes on Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams at the Pan-American Exposition than all my competitors combined. Choice stock bred from these winners, cheap. Buy of me and win. "America's Best." CLYDE PROPER, Schoharie, N. Y.

BELGIAN HARES.

FINER THAN SILK. Good healthy stock four months old. \$2.00 per pair. Breeders, \$3.00 per pair. Good Tested Breeders, \$5.00 per pair. J. L. FREED, Souderton, Pa.

BROODERS.

ONLY 50 cts. in stamps for full directions—How to build a good Brooder house costing only \$1.50 and two hours time. It beats any outdoor Brooder ever made out of sight. OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER CO., Middleboro, Mass.

DUCKS.

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The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., certifies that the PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION has deposited in that bank \$40,000.00 for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

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The subject matter of this great contest is the total vote cast for Governor in the States of Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa on the third day of November, 1903.

Every person interested in the science of Government should be interested in the election in these three States, as much valuable information can be gained by a study of the political conditions involved in these elections.

HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

To the nearest correct estimator.....	\$10,000 00
To the second nearest correct estimator.....	3,000 00
To the third nearest correct estimator.....	1,000 00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator.....	500 00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator.....	200 00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator.....	100 00
To the seventh nearest correct estimator.....	50 00
To the eighth nearest correct estimator.....	35 00
To the next twelve nearest correct estimators, \$15.00 each.....	180 00
To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, \$10.00 each.....	270 00
To the next nine hundred and thirty-three nearest correct estimators, \$5.00 each.....	4,665 00
Twenty special prizes of \$1,000 each.....	20,000 00

Total.....\$40,000 00

Twenty Special Prizes of \$1,000.00 each will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between certain specified dates. The contest is still open for special prizes between dates named below.

on or after August 1 and before August 15.....\$1,000 00 on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15.....1,000 00
on or after August 15 and before Sept. 1.....1,000 00 on or after Sept. 15 and before October 1.....1,000 00

In case of tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST.

Any one remitting 25 cents for EASTERN POULTRYMAN one year will be entitled to ONE ESTIMATE, provided no other premium is taken.

Or any one remitting \$1.00 for a five years' subscription or five single yearly subscriptions will be entitled to FIVE estimates, provided no other premium is taken.

If you are now a subscriber your time may be extended. The more estimates you secure the more opportunity of winning prizes.

Estimates must be sent with the remittance. Upon their receipt certificates will be forwarded at once that will secure for the sender any prizes the estimates may win.

Write your name, address and estimates in the Subscription Blank below and mail it to THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Maine.

The contest will close at midnight, November 2, 1903, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The official certificates of the Secretaries of the three States, showing the total vote for Governor, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a disinterested Committee of prominent judges, just as soon as the official figures can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Enclosed find \$.....to apply on subscription account:

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My estimates of the TOTAL vote for Governor in the three states are as follows:

1 2 3 4 5

The Editor of THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN is satisfied of the reliability and fairness of the Press Publishing Association.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right-hand column.

Year.	Ohio.	Mass.	Iowa.	Total.
1891	795,629	321,650	420,212	1,537,491
1893	823,658	365,012	415,806	1,604,476
1895	837,466	328,121	401,345	1,566,932
1897	854,986	269,795	428,292	1,563,073
1899	908,159	299,166	433,351	1,640,676
1901	827,560	324,526	394,89	1,542,581

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the 3d day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean \$10,000 in cash to you.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS.

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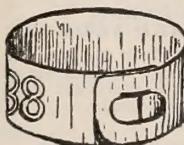
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